REMARKS

In view of the above amendment and following remarks, reconsideration of the present application is respectfully requested.

By this amendment, claims 15-16 & 18 have been amended. Accordingly, claims 15-16 & 18 remain pending in the application.

The Applicants appreciate the courtesy extended by Examiner Marc Dazenski and Supervisory Examiner Peter-Anthony Pappas for conducting a personal interview with the Applicants' representative on October 28, 2010 at the United States Patent and Trademark Office. The remarks provided below include the substance of the interview.

Claims 15, 16 and 18 have been rejected under 35 U.S.C. §103(a) as being unpatentable over Tsumagari et al. (US Pub. 2003/0161615), hereinafter "Tsumagari", in view Digital Video Broadcasting (DVB); Multimedia Home Platform.

Without intending to acquiesce to the aforementioned rejection and in order to more clearly distinguish claims 15, 16 and 18 over the prior art relied upon by the Examiner, each of independent claims 15, 16 and 18 has been amended as proposed during the personal interview. Particularly, each of claims 15, 16 and 18 has been amended to recite that "the file to be read into the cache as shown by the cache management information is a Java archive file which includes a class file with regard to an Xlet program." Such feature is described, for example, in paragraphs [0136]-[0137] of the publication of the present application. It is noted that, as reflected on the interview summary form, the Examiners acknowledged during the personal interview that such amendment would be effective for circumventing the aforementioned prior art rejection.

Accordingly, it is submitted that the prior art references, taken either alone or in combination, fail to disclose or suggest the aforementioned features as added to each of independent claims 15, 16 and 18.

Additionally, it is submitted that the Tsumagari reference fails to disclose or suggest cache management information which shows, of files that compose applications, which file is to be read to a cache before audio-visual playback of the title corresponding to the second operation mode object when said title becomes a current title, as recited in each of independent claims 15, 16 and 18. It is noted that the Examiner has asserted that the Tsumagari reference discloses such cache management information. However, the assertion is incorrect and traversed for at least the following reasons.

As noted in paragraphs [0065]-[0066] of Tsumagari, the ENAV playback information includes a markup language and a script language describing a playback method of a DVD video content (10), the script language may be Java script. According, it can be construed, *arguendo*, that the script language in the ENAV playback information is similar to the application as recited in independent claims 15, 16 and 18. Moreover, as noted on page 4 of the Office action, the file information in the ENAV playback information as described in paragraph [0067] of the Tsumagari reference has been relied upon as corresponding to the cache management information recited in claims 15, 16 and 18 since the file information in the ENAV playback information is information of a file to be referred to. Considering such constructions, if the file information in the ENAV playback information corresponds to the cache management information, then a file referred to by the file information of the EVAV playback information must be the script language of the ENAV playback information. However, the file information is originally contained in the ENAV playback information together with the script language as

clearly described in paragraphs [0065]-[0066] of Tsumagari. Accordingly, such interpretation of the Tsumagari reference fails to disclose or suggest the aforementioned feature of the cache management information as recited in claims 15, 16 and 18 since it is not possible to construe that the file information of the ENAV playback information is information for reading out a script language of the ENAV playback information.

Additionally, since the ENAV playback information is for describing an output method of menu, video and/or audio contained in the ENAV content 30 as described in paragraph [0068] of Tsumagari, the file referred to by the file information of the ENAV playback information is nothing but merely a file storing therein data of menu, video and/or audio. The file information taught by Tsumagari is included in the ENAV playback information along with the script language which is a Java script. Accordingly, the file information of Tsumagari does not describe or teach the cache management information as particularly recited in each of independent claims 15, 16 and 18.

Moreover, as described above, the script corresponding to the application and the file information corresponding to the cache management information are integrated according to Tsumagari. Thus, although paragraph [0073] of Tsumagari discloses a method for recording ENAV playback information in an area independent from the ENAV contents data body, the loading of the application (i.e., script of ENAV playback information) is not accelerated due to the fact that the script corresponding to the application and the file information corresponding to the cache management information are integrated. Accordingly, it is submitted that the reading and storing of the ENAV playback control method in a memory in advance as described in paragraph [0073] of Tsumagari fails to teach reading of an application using cache management

information as specifically recited in claims 15, 16 and 18 as summarized below:

Present Application		Tsumagari	Comments
Cache management information (showing, of files that compose applications, which file is to be read to a cache before A/V playback of the title)	≠	File information in ENAV playback information (file information to be referred to)	File to be referred to in file information in ENAV playback information relates to menu, video and/or audio. This, it is impossible to construe that file information in the ENAV playback information is information for reading out a script language of ENAV playback information.
Application		Script of ENAV playback information	

As further support that the Tsumagari reference fails to disclose or suggest the cache management information as particularly recited in claims 15, 16 and 18, the specific operation during title switching of Tsumagari is examined to demonstrate that such reference fails to disclose that when any of the titles on the recording medium become a current title, a file that composes an application is read to a cache before A/V playback of the title.

Paragraphs [0172] and [0175] of Tsumagari discloses the processing order when a title jump occurs. When a title jump is executed by a post-command of the title, a DVD event signal showing the title jump is transmitted (see step ST46, Fig. 10).

On the other hand, the ENAV engine 300 waits for some event to occur (see step ST52, Fig. 10). When the "DVD event signal indicating the title jump" is outputted in step ST46, the ENAV interpreter 330 checks if fetched ENAV contents 30 include ENAV menu contents. If the ENAV contents 30 include contents corresponding to "title jump" (yes in step ST56), a process

of the contents corresponding to "title jump" is executed in accordance with the ENAV command (step ST62). Such ENAV contents 30 can be construed to be an application because it contains a script language described in JavaScript. Additionally, Tsumagari appears to disclose the idea of activating an application caused by title switching since the ENAV contents 30 is executed when the title jump occurs. Next, it is necessary to determine if Tsumagari actually discloses whether a file that constitutes the JavaScript in the ENAV contents 30 is read to a cache prior to the activation of JavaScript of the ENAV contents 30. The ENAV interpreter 330 has a function of parsing and interpreting playback control information (ENAV playback information) contained in ENAV contents 30 acquired from DVD video disc 1 or ENAV contents 30W acquired from the internet, and controlling the ENAV engine (see paragraph [0113]). Based on the above description of Tsumagari, the file information of the ENAV playback information is included in the ENAV contents 30, and the file information is parsed by the ENAV interpreter 330 after the ENAV contents 30 is read out. Accordingly, it is submitted that the ENAV playback information of Tsumagari fails to disclose, and cannot be construed as equivalent to, cache management information which shows, of files that compose applications, which file is to be read to a cache, as recited in the claims.

In view of the foregoing, it is submitted that the Tsumagari reference fails to disclose or suggest cache management information which shows, of files that compose applications, which file is to be read to a cache before audio-visual playback of the title corresponding to the second operation mode object when said title becomes a current title, as recited in each of independent claims 15, 16 and 18 of the present application. Moreover, it is submitted that the other prior art references of record in this application fail to cure the aforementioned shortcomings of the Tsumagari reference.

In view of the foregoing, it is submitted that the present application is clearly allowable and the Examiner is kindly requested to promptly pass this case to issuance.

In the event, however, that the Examiner has any comments or suggestion of a nature necessary to place this case in condition for allowance, then the Examiner is kindly requested to contact the Applicant's representatives to expedite allowance of this application.

Respectfully submitted,

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